CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA.

WILMINGTON, N. C., SATURDAY, DEC. 31, 1864. There is a great diff rence between speculation and

fact, between what might be, and what is to be. People refer to many things in familiar terms when not depravity, at least so far as very many people are con likely or supposed likely to be realized or brought home, which when they are so realized and brought home-advocated as matters of actual policy and not as mere distant contingencies-strike them as perfectly but we cannot shut our ears to what we hear about his new, startling and unfamiliar.

Let us refer to two things which have certainly jarred somewhat rudely upon the public mind within store their morale and organization. the last few months or weeks, and in doing so, we are not introducing the subjects to which we refer, nor broaching any new theories, or proposing any new measures. In fact we do not design, in this article, at least, proposing any measures.

ready experienced.

tend to ignore them, or to shat our eyes or ears give. to their discussion. There they are. They are startling, yet they exist. Are they as new as they appear? We appeal to the recollection of all, if it was not freely and frequently said at the beginning of this contest that it would be better to arm the negroes -better to be subjects of Louis Napoleon or Queen Victoria, then, after taking the stand which had been taken, again submit ourselves to the control and dominion of the bated and over-bearing Yankess. Men may not have realized the full force of the expressions they then used, but nevertheless they used them. As speculative ideas, as talk, at least, the two measures referred to were far more familiar to men's mouths, if not to their minds, than they have ever since been or than they are now. Then, they were openly and freely talked, the more openly and freely perhaps, because it was only talk. Now, the first is seriously proposed as a practical measure, and the latter gravely advocated ss an ultimate resort—perhaps only as such, perhaps only as a menace to the North, but still injudiciously

The proposal to arm all the able-bodied pegroes is hardly valuable as a meance to the North, since it would be construed there quite as much as an evidence of exhaustion as of determination. It would cause some sen government. to sause, but is would be pointed to by others as " the be regarded as an acknowledgment of defeat.

lies or protectors that the tender even of ourselves and the mede of praise which is his due. our allegiance would be acceptable to or accepted by | We are not weak enough to claim that Gen. Watt- more skillful soldiers. any European nation.

effect at the North. The second is that although not believe and know. necessary now to be considered, they must, if considered at all, be considered and adopted or rejected by a peo- Thiss are no times for housed phrases or polished ple still possessing the power to give effect to any de- euphuisms. They are the times when things must be termination to which they may come. When nothing looked at in the face, and talked of as they are. else can be done, neither can they or either of them be That there must be pioneers in all movements, we

The reference to either of the measures above mun- propositious, harmless enough in quiet times, may be Yankees were " Lamb ed out " at Fort Fisher. tioned is topleasant to us, but these matters have been the isstructed is of evil, if not of absolute rule, in times broached by others, and we have felt it our duty to like these. Among these dealers must be cleased some bring forward certain considerations which have oc- members of the Richmond press. The last utterance G , under commond of Col. James G. Burn, returned curred to us in connection with them, and which may of the kind, and among the most unwise and injudicious to town yesterday evening. They made a capital apperhaps assist our renders in coming to some intelli- is that made by the Richmond Enquirer, or reported pearance, and were, no doubt, glad to get home. gent conclusion as to their own course. when called up- to have been made by that paper, and spread by the on to decide, for when the time for decision does come, telegraph through the length and breadth of the land. it must be prompt, or it will be useless.

imagined, and the best of the thing is that there can be gent ability. no wrangling over the honors. It was all done by aid, but it so happens that North Carolinians alone were at any time engaged.

pected Sherman's men to rob them; they naturally merely personal ulterance of the writer.

-not by the enemy but by our own people-when we or has arrived at. learn how the country people near Ationta need when that unfortunate city was evacuated by the enemy, wa are forced to become believers in the doctrine of total cerned. The picture is a painful one and we would not dwe'l upon it. Nay, we would say little about General Wheeler, who is no doubt an amiable and a brave man, command from day to day. If he can do no better with

Death of Our Shuiff.

Our community has beard with deep regret that Maj. R. B. McRaz, Sheriff of New Hanover County, is no

The two things to which we refer, and which have At the beginning of the way Maj. McRaz promptly already been hinted at in some papers and gravely ar- rallied to the call of his country, raising a company in

a cruel, vindictive, unprincipled and exasperated foe' He was a good and true man as well as a gallant sol- the booming of cannon may not mingle with the voice us a Mormon State of now some 125,000 persons -- bonorable mention hereafter, in the history of the whose tender mercies too many of our people have al- dier, and was beloved and esteemed by all who knew of the worshippers, nor the silent watches of the worshippers, and the worshippers watches of the worshippers watches of the worshippers watches of the worshippers watches watches him. Cut off in the morning of a life which seemed be made hideous by the sounds of conflict. It is true both of these measures, the last especially, full of promise for the future, he leaves behind a young The year clast darkly enough, but things may soon have been proposed as mere alternatives as measures and loving wife to whom he had been united for only a brighten. There is no ground for despair, nor as yet Ephore, etc., with many other confederations toan the defeated its own objects by its own provisions. The only to be adopted in the last resort. But they have few brief weeks. Her grief is sacred, but that of some any expuse for the wild measures which we are urged imphyclicale. Autonomy, not homogeneity, was the blockade-runners, the gamblers, the tavern keepers, the been proposed and discussed, and will be further other of his friends may find a more fitting ex ression to resort to. Hope, fairb, determination are needed proposed and discussed; so that we cannot pre- for the general sorrow than any that we could hope to With them we shall yet emerge triumphant from all the the South. There are two errors ever prevalent with cates. The blockade-runners were the people who had

> WE publish to-day a communication signed " Truth, the writer of which does no more than simple justice to the distinguished General under whose direction our defences were planned and executed, and who has spent years in providing for the safety of this vital point of the Confederacy. The attack of this week and its repulse have fully vindicated the wisdom of General Whiring's plans, and the efficiency with which they have been carried out; and it is within our own knowledge that the manner in which the attack was made, ing, to whom indeed all honor is due, and to whom we with some co-operating force advancing by land. feel assured it will be as warmly and freely accorded by | Uros, the whole, we think it is rather dangerous to is by us, and as it ought to be by all who have marked | many cases for personal ends is by us, and as it ought to be tyull who have marked one people; but war was not the civilized remedy for bis steady preparations—his concentrated, continuous a training one people; but war was not the civilized remedy for one people; but war was not the civilized remedy for the disease. Our first dury is to try conciliation."— "friend," and who was as high-toned and chivalrous a to the commissaire of his migration; and when, after

last duch." It is therefore only upon its own merits as heads emisously and predicted that our works could early head the North maited. The war will be divided and the North maited. The war will be divided and the North maited. The war will be divided and the North maited. The war will be divided and the North maited. The war will be divided and the North maited. a military measure that this thing must be considered.

And so with the idea of seeking the projection of any have it that the "thing was no," and so not the sword and the country would be subjugated and the enemy have it that the "thing was no," and so not the sword and the country would be subjugated and the enemy with the special seeking the projection of any have it that the "thing was no," and so not the sword and the country would be subjugated and the enemy limit to the sword and the country would be subjugated and the enemy limit to the sword and the country would be subjugated and the enemy limit to the sword and the country would be subjugated and the enemy limit to the sword and the country would be subjugated and the enemy limit to the sword and the country would be subjugated and the enemy limit to the sword and the country would be subjugated and the enemy limit to the sword and the country would be subjugated and the enemy limit to the sword and the country would be subjugated and the enemy limit to the sword and the country would be subjugated and the enemy limit to the sword and the country would be subjugated and the enemy limit to the sword and the enemy limit to the sword and the country would be subjugated and the enemy limit to the sword and the country would be subjugated and the enemy limit to the sword and the country would be subjugated and the enemy limit to the sword and the country would be subjugated and the enemy limit to the sword and the country would be subjugated and the enemy limit to the sword and the country would be subjugated and the enemy limit to the sword and the country would be subjugated and the enemy limit to the sword and the country would be subjugated and the enemy limit to the sword and the enemy limit to the sword and the country would be subjugated and the enemy limit to the sword and the country would be subjugated and the enemy limit to the sword and the country would be subjugated and the enemy limit to the sword and the country would be subjugated and the European power. That must stand upon its own mernew find the mer bear of the process get the gold. Therefore, it was to the interest of the Virginia papers when Gen. Bragg was sent to this Cristian people, and process get the gold. Therefore, it was to the interest of the

something to give and something to withhold that we port to prepare our define s-to "erganiza victory." - band enough. can reasonably hope to avail ourselves of the services of And few men have been more aspersed by men incape-

Ind is without his faults, or that he may not have com-We premised that we were not going, in this article, mitted errors. When we find such a man we will imat least, to propose any measures, much less to advocate mediately expect his apothers be army. Up to the year 1859 private agencies existed any. We have merely taken occasion to offer some another and a better world,—as being no longer fis for residence of arms. Up to the year 1859 private agencies existed the proper constitutional substitute could be procured for a stipulated considerations bearing upon certain questions, which this earthly sphere. But that General Whiting's soul and Ann sercets. The fire appeared to be configwe think it desirable that our people should bear in and mind were and 1 re in his work—that the defines of ed to the end on Ann street, near the chimney tleman had that the sonth would come back on terms 000 and the garrison at 15,000. General Hardee commind. The first consideration seems to be that the mea- this place has occupied his best thoughts and claimed and not far from the roof. It was got under before it sures mentioned must be considered wholly on their his best exertions -- that its safety is dearer to him than bad spread to any other part of the building, or had own merits, and not in any way with reference to their any mere personal honors or advancement we most firm. done any very great amount of damage at the point

The idea held forth by the Enquirer that we should Messrs. Editors :offer to France and England the abolition of slavery This is certainly a remarkable community in which we what John Adams did when he made George Wash- an iron clad to assist in attacking Savannah by water, ley-four barrels of oranges and one barrel of bananas, to WE have heard it said that there was over twenty as the price of their acknowledging our nationality is live. Our parents have been so exclusively commercial, ingion, of Virginia, commander-incepted of the army of and left this morning to visit this place, where I have be distributed among the different Hospitals in this place. thousand shells thrown into Fort Fisher, and we think one of those propositions that can hardly fall to result it quite probable. For hours they averaged over thirty in evil to our cause. It is true this idea or enggestion the last thrown into Fort Fisher, and we think one of those propositions that can hardly fall to result their every other interest seems to bave been swallowed up the United States; to imitate this particular, the United States; to imitate this place. From Col. I. C. Mellinent, five gallons of whiskey for the united states; to imitate this particular, the United States; to imitate this place. From Col. I. C. Mellinent, the United States; to imitate this place. It is true this idea or engagestion in the universal which the United States; to imitate this place. From Col. I. C. Mellinent, the United States; to imitate this particular, the United States; the Un it quite probable. For Education of Communicating a minute, as they well might from so many ships and guns. Sometimes we think they fired even faster than gislative sanction, still it appears in all the papers, allows a company of Papers of Paper though not endorsed by them, and it springs originally have been graciously showered upon us-and when the burne, of Illinois; to Thaddeus Stevens, of Pennsyl- ward, and brought him here. The failure of the Yunkees here seems to have been from a paper which once possessed unrivalled influence storms of troubles come, they sink in the lowest depression, one of the most complete in the whole, history of the in the State of Virginia and throughout the South, and instead of rising on the billows to a sense of their duties as war. They were foiled as neatly as could well be which yet retains the prestigant former power and pre-

It will be read by our soldiers. Our soldiers are our therefore is desirous of calling attention to the events pending civil war. North Carolina troops under their own trusted leaders, citizens. They are the bone and singw, the lift and which have recently transpired. for Col. LAMB, although a Virginia by birth, is the strength of the Confederacy. Need we ask what its ofchosen 'Colonel of a North Carolina regiment, and feet will be so far as it her any effect? Can we expect calamity which the late successful resistance of the ene-Gen. WHITING has his home here, while Gen. BRAGG, men to fight with the same enthusiasm when they sae Gen. Hoke, Gen. Kirkland and others are native and capitulation or something like it suggested, as they our detested for, but the whole Confederacy has been to the manor born. Other gallant men, natives or have done in the full succight which has heretefore en- saved from the severest blow which could befall it. The citizens of other States were no doubt bastened to our lightened their gallant, though semetimes disastrous

struggle for independence? We would be the last to will egily yield up the jude-WE REGRET to hear from soldiers who have returned pendence of the press to any mortal dictation, but place and manner of the attack, and who is entitled to the from Georgia, accounts in the highest degree unfavora- it were well that its conductors should think less of ble to Wheeler's cavalry, not simply as to discipline and their immunities and more of their responsibilities - a vastly inferior force, to resist and impel the most formidmilitary morale, but as to common morals and common The printed words of a newspaper article seen pass able naval expedition which has been fitted out since this honesty. They appear to have done the cause about as away, but their effects remain, and they command an has ever been seen. A British officer who was present at much barm as the enemy-perhaps more. People ex- authority far beyond that which would attach to say the famous bembardment of the amendment, and the boped the Com- ecutive branches of their Government, and with a clear

looked to our own troops for protection. When they Now, as we took occasion to say yesterday, none of found that instead of protection they were met with the propositions brought forward, chiefly in the Richbesult and robbery, the effect may well be conceived .- | mond papers - as for arming the slaves or for seeking We had heard of something like this before, and are European protection, or again for offering to abolish compelled to believe at least a part of it. Our North slavery as the price of that projection, will bear ventila-Carolina troops, under General Baker, mostly trained | tion either as menaces to the North or as finality prounder men like General Whiting, and other thorough positions to be considered at home, and in the extreme soldiers and disciplinarians, were certainly amazed at resort when nothing else can be done. These questions can be said without detracting one jot from the merits of the state of things they found in Georgia. The militia ought either to be acted upon at once or the discussion of the sales and efforts our works would have been of no He showed by several examples that at the beginning ness, and commit their cause to the enlightener judgwas said to be, and no doubt was, composed of good in regard to them ought to cease at once. When we avail. material, but rained by want of discipline, and above are prepared to take them up we ought to be prepared to take them. all, by wholly incompetent officers. "Joe Brown's to do them or to let them alone. We cannot afford to

we hear of acts reported to have been done in that State | conclusions as our Richmond cotemporary indulges in | is due.

A GENERALISSIMO .- It would appear quite probable that General LEE will be made Generaliesing under consideration a bill for the reconstruction of civil money so invested was equal or nearly equal to gold. Excellency of the distinguished consideration with Commander in Chief of the whole armics of the Con- gov rement in the " rebe lious" States, drawn up by They had invested al their profits here at home, where which they have the honor to be your Excellency's most federate States, with his headquarters in the field and bubly result be neitherally to the whole service, as it will lect and validity of acts of Congress and Lincoln's pro- that he himself had joined us reluctantly; that if he had interpose an isola it g mediam bet ween the mutual pre- clamations "to the juigment of the courts." In the been let along he would have remained quietly at home judices of the President and some of the most distinguished Generals in our nemy. It will be for General them, and nobody else can, it would seem that they LEE to order to the different commands such officers as tee, said there was in the message two starting points : cupied a very different position, and had a very different had better be disbanded or have something done to rathe he may deem best suited to render them effective, and first, that the war must go on without attempting any record. He had, in the very incipiency of the revoluby the exigencies of the Conf deracy. Of course this believe it can be. Certainly the arrangement would work a great relict to the President, and we think would portant than slavery-namely, religion. be halled by the country at large.

guad in others are -first, The arming of a certain por- the Seventh Regiment N. C. Troops, this being one of . This pay were the enemy's fleet was hovering around portion of our able-bodied negroes. Second,-That the fen regiments known as "State Troops" raised our coast, and be ore mid-day was past had concentrain the final resort, all other things failing, it would be for the war. With this gallant regiment he served with the gallant regiment he served with the defere For Fisher, and opened fire upon the work, rant on the essential principles of the Constitution? - He had earned his fortune hour rably, and by rendering far preferable for us to place ourselves, with proper | much distinction in many of the most glorious and hard | raining appends a sterm of shot and shell to which Seguarantees, under the protection of some European fought battles of the wir, until disabled by a severe bastopol itself bere no rarallel. To day all is still, both power or powers, than to fall into the hands of wound which deprived him of the use of one nim. In town and at the Forts and we trust that to mo row but not in the Od Testament. There is rising among species or faunts, but commendation at our hands, and arkansas, on the lat instant of apoplexy.

troubles that surround and beset us.

a higher and a bolier mission before it than to cater for the gratification of more curiosity. It will be its duty the ce lasted twenty-seven years, and ruined Greece was one of the very men who had depreciated the curto tak cornessly and thoughtfully to the people, to The York and Lencaster civil war of our accestors rency. He had attended his millions, and then laid up v. Horah, in equity, from Rowan. In Bringgle's case, strengthen the week, to confirm the waverleg, to hold lasted thirty years; our Revolutionary war seven years, a quantity of gale of English banks to provide himself (habeas corpus,) affirming the decision of Judge Heath. up the hands of our rulers and defenders. May it be and then Great Bottain gave up the contest. The sub- against coming evil. He considered any man who sent

Where the flect and the large force which accompanie it his gone is a something which we think few know with any car a bit, but of one thing we may be sure, as well as the best mode in which it could be foiled was and that is that we will be apt to hear of it before long ; long since anticipated, and, so far as the means at his it will turn up somewhere, perhaps at Charleston, perdisposal would admit, provided for by General WHIT- baps at Port Boysl, perhaps here again, in connection

the distinguished Generals, his seniors and superiors in form our opinions of men upon mere hearsay, or to al- the gentleman wage war for the suppression of the re- silent only because he had not wanted to interrupt the sex are duly entered into a vast volume in the Regisrank who were here on the occasion of the attack as it low ourselves to be guided by clamor got up, in too belien.

care for the safety of the great interests committed to the best shusted man in the country, or rather he has his charge, and who now owe it to these preparations, been, for we think the elemor against him is pretty below. For and other the floor to that care and foresight that their town is not in post much at ad end, -and yet this much abused man is a session of the enemy-that their homes are free from in- beave soldier, a pure patriot, and a skillful general, and that what they begged to be given at the start, Lord what they begged to be given at the start what they begged to be given at the start what they begged to be given at the start what they begged to be given at the start what they begged to be given at the start what they begged to be given at the start what they begged to be given at the start what they begged to be given at the start what they begged to be given at the start what they begged to be given at the start what they begged to be given at the start what they begged to be given at the start what they begged to be given at the start what they begged to be given at the start what they begged to be gin the start what they begged to be given at the start what they b vasion, that their waters still bear the flug of their chos withal a gentleman of affable manners, ready to give North had to offer in be middle, while in the end inde- might judge if it was an unjustifiable assault. But as the summons. He knows that it must come; this any toformation calculated to allay public excitement, pendence had to be given. The leason was one for us to the Bill. He thought the Secretary of the Treasu- mother knows that it must come; Jeannot knows that How many there were in our mids who shook their or direct public action. Our public men have a sufficibe regarded as an acknowledgment of defeat.

Wind the North. It would be no mensee to the North. It would candor to acknowledge it now? We shall see the point, and yet when the attack came Gen. Bragg had disputes to delegate in convention, with a view to con-Like our correspondent, we would not detract one scored, and his conduct and bearing justified the confi- ciliation. When a convention shall fail to restore peace, There is another neglet in which there questions or love from the credit due to the superior Cancrais or depend of the whole community. His dispositions were then he would be ready to mark out the course be would measures must be considered. Can they or either of subordinate efficies who bore their part browly and no doubt of the less that marshal's baton which every French soldier is told be them be pestponed to the utmost and then adopted as well in our delence-and who did not? To them be all movements of the enemy. Let us sustain our public restored exactly as it was, in the same words and leta finality-a last resort? We think not. It is only honor, and all honor also to the able and gallant soldier men when we hootenly can-let us give credit where ters, he was prepared for some other bargain, satisfacwhile we are a strong military power - while we have who has labored on, through good report and evil re- credit is due. Their took under any circumstances is tory to all sections of the country.

our negro population. It is while we have the power ble of appreciating the best soldier in the trans-Mississippi De- Mr. Brooks replied that, as for himself, under no cir- to us the Ostabaw Sound, and I pushed down to this many a claiment soldier in the trans-Mississippi De- Mr. Brooks replied that, as for himself, under no cir- to us the Ostabaw Sound, and I pushed down to this Mr. Brooks replied that, as for himself, under no cir- to us the Ostabaw Sound, and I pushed down to this Mr. Brooks replied that, as for himself, under no cir- to us the Ostabaw Sound, and I pushed down to this Mr. Brooks replied that, as for himself, under no cir- to us the Ostabaw Sound, and I pushed down to this Mr. Brooks replied that the first soldier in the delito reward or to punish, that we can hold out the necras purity of his patriotism. Some-the truly generous- partnerst. We do not know that he could be regarded sary inducements and exercise the proper control. In who had unconsciously done Gen. Whiting injustice, as a great proper to visit Mount railroads leading into Savannah, and invested the city. a barren, if not vicious course of life he detests, abarrent to visit Mount railroads leading into Savannah, and invested the city. the same way it is only as a people who have something have been as prompt in the reparation as in the injury. good he or and pariotic spirit, and the people of Misdefence and add something to the strength of their althat justice which can usely come by according to him bio, and he was therefore capable of doing much good bio, and he was therefore capable of doing much good by according to him bio, and he was therefore capable of doing much good by according to him bio, and he was therefore capable of doing much good by according to him bio, and he was therefore capable of doing much good by according to him bio, and he was therefore capable of doing much good. him, and he was therefore capable of doing much good he thought have what it wanted, namefor our cause—more perhaps than abler men and far ly: peace and re union; and the South what it wanted:

Our march was most agreeable, and we were not at all ly: peace and re union; and the South what it wanted:

where it started. We should judge that its origin was

in Philadelphia, baving gone there from Nassau Very Unsuccessful. All I can say is, try! It we succeed, and provisions that were essential to Loe's and Hood's clining, we may record the fact, that, whereas in 1853,

freely admit, but the dealers in paradoxes or unripe | A friend of curs, given to punning, says that the

RETURNED TO TOWN -The Seventh Regiment H.

Daily Journal, 30th inst.

well of their dangers.

The writer of this is fully sensible of his share of the responsibility of such a state of things in our community, and

my's attack on our defences bas averted from us. Not only our town and State have been resound from the power of oss of this port and the possession by the enemy of cur lines of communication would, I verily believe, be a deathlow to our cause.

it becomes us, therefore, to enquire to what we are in-

debted, under Providence, for our recent success, and to do honor to him who anticipated and predicted the precise merit of having devised and executed the plans for our defence. There plans have undoubtedly enabled us, with war began, and perhaps more formidable than any which not to be compared to that of the enemy's fleet at Fort Fisher, which he also witnessed. The land strack on the defences which were erected for the preservation of that in answer to the gentleman from Kentucky, who had In a few centuries it is pointed out that 'all they ask ter, and must have succeeded but for the admirable man er in which those defences were conceived and executed It is therefore certain that the honor of saving our town and country from the great calamity which has threatened ers, at ad omne genus. us is mainly due to Major General Whiting! For years his energetic and trilliant mind has been devoted to the study of the plans of defence for this important position, and his masterly skill as an Engineer has produced the results which we have now the bappiness to see and feel. This

er's cavalry had names enough upon its rolls to have weakening its counsels and impairing its resolution, meither of them would obscure or divert one ray of that manibrilliant light of honor which the defeat of the plans of the peatedly refused to sell their cargoes at auction or to festo the war has been continued to be waged by our saved Georgia. It did its part to ruin it. When We deprecate such discussions and dissent from such enemy reflects and concentrates for him to whom the honor

> Mr. Yeaman, of Kentucky. It requires that the gov- it was all at stake-in houses, lands and negroes, and obedient servants, with the army of Northern Virginia. This will pro- with the Union and Constitution," and leaves the ef- tucky, with great frankness and simplicity, had confessed House, on Wednesday, a discussion took place in which in Kentucky with his family, but that he had been comthe slavery question was introduced :

to make such disposition of troops as may be required pregotiations; and the second, that it must be prosecu- tion, taken his stand boldly on the side of Southern inted until slavery was universally abolished. As slave- dependence. He was an ardent secessionist. One of ry seemed to be the great stumbling block in the way the partners of the firm was a member of the Convenmust be dere without trerching upon the constitutional of peace, he asked why it should be so under a form of tion which withdrew South Carolina from the old power of the I'resident as Commander-in-Chief as we government like ours, which was created to tolerate the Union. From the beginning of the struggle they had wisest differences of opinion in matters far more im- | been identified with the great cause to which they ren-

too intolerant on the subject of slavery. He warned | toners as the gentleman from Kentucky had done, was them not to enter into any c usade or civil war in the a great injustice. He was a most bonorable exception spirit of intolerance. The Saviour of the world was in I to the class of blockade runners, most of whom may be tolerant on that subject, and why should we not be tole open to the charge of se fish and heartless extortion .--We are tolerant to the Jews, who do not believe in the great and invaluable services to our Government at a Saviour, and we exhibit the extraordinary spectacle of time when they could not really have dispensed with tolerating polygomy, which is prohibited in the New assistance, and he was entitled to receive no jealoud Major General Price, at Dooley's Ferry, Lafayette county, which the Old Testament especially sanctions and the

New Testament permits Ev.n to conquered Greece were left her Archons. general law of Rome. It this homogeneity be persist | quartermasters were the people who had this money, and ed in peace can be had only after the subjugation of they would not give it up to buy Confederate certifithe Administration : first, that an earnest civil war like | done so much against the currency. A blockade mn- Granville, no error. In State v. Howie, from Meck-At the opening of the New Year the press will have ours would be short; second, that the conquest of one per was no better than a gambler. Why had the Sec- lenburg, no error. In Caldwell v. Cowan, in equity, rase of men by an equal race, over such a vast territo- re ary not advised some measure against them? Per- from Rowan, defendants entitled as next of kin. ry as ours, is possible. The Peloponnesian war of haps be was sensitive on that subject. Mr. Trenholm jugation of such a territory and of such a climate as his funds abroad as bad as the man who skutked his dell, error. In State v. Bryson, from Henderson, no we are fightly g in is impossible, even if inhabited by duty in the defence of his country.

only one half of the existing people. Mr. Wilson (Concectiont) asked : Suppose the Go- holm had means abroad before the war. vernment adopted a plan for ending the war, and it Mr. Chrisman said if he had, he had used his means failed, would the gentleman from New York then be since in running the blockade and amassing wealth, and ready to urge the war until the rebellion shall be was now engaged in it. crushed, or would be acknowledge the independence of Mr. Kenner, of Louisiana, said that he would inform

the independence of the South. God has made us one connection with both the firm in England and that in

Burke, Fox and others, to show that these great men get the floor. Burke, Fox and others, to show that these great men get the floor.

were for compromise and honorable concessions, and Mr. Chrisman said he was in the habit of speaking Too well he knows the meaning of that ominous innegotiation, and the South refuse to hear, the South might borrow from the banks—say, a million from ten they accompany him to the bureau, and none the less

Mr. Wilson (lows) asked waether, to any event.

cumstances of which be could embeste would be con- gunboat to communicate with the fleet. Before open- cate little preject of love and matrimony he has formed; souri, and, to some extent, of Arkanzis were devoted to He would never surrender the new navigation of the city, and the right on the Ogenchee, at King's bridge. youth. peace with honor and without degradation.

Firm. -- An abarm of fire about a quarter past eix Brooks said that was never the South refused all prof- Fort McAllister, were unable to communicate; but it. Substitution, however, is allowed in the French tional authority by force of arms.

Mr. Kasson (Iowa) inquired what evidence the genconsistent with the Constitution. Mr. Brooks-I cannot communicate with anybody South.

Mr. Kasson-But the gentleman said peace can be Mr. Brooks-Suppose we try. At an early period of the war, Vice-President Stephens made an effort to

bility will be on Southern men. Mr. Kasson-Did I understand you to say any au-

Mr. Brocks-It was understood Mr. St phens was authorized. Mr. Kasson-That was denied by the rebel Govern-

Mr. Brooks-It was re-affirmed in Mr. Stephen's

speech.

Mr. Kassen-I did not see it.

men everywhere, who now governed this country, to General Foster to meet me. rise above sectionalism and provincialism and remember | I was engaged in buoying Savannah river to push up | the Hospitals, viz: vania-all New England men-to rise above the party and passions of the war and re-unite the country.

He made a passionate appeal to President Lincoln once a follower of Henry Clay, who thrice in his life by statesmanship alone, snatched the country from im-

THE CURRENCY BILL.

On Friday, in the House, Mr. Anderson submitted the following amendment on the part of the Committee of Ways and means:

" Provided further, That said certificates shall be divi ded into two classes, to be designated respectively as Nos 1 and 2. Certificates issued during the first six months of the year 1865 shall be of the first class, and shall be redeemable in cotton at forty cents a pound, corn at one-dol lar and fifty cents per bushel, and wheat at three dollars per bushel: Provided, however, That holders of Treasury notes into certificates of the first class. Certificates issued subsequent to the six and eight months of said year shall be redeemable in cotton at fifty cents per pound, corn at two dollars per bushel, and wheat at four dollars per bush. | the Confederate States have been and are still anima-

Government by the mercantile house (Jno. Fraser & and are still willing, to enter into communication with of the war the most indispensable supplies of arms and ment of the world, to the sober reflection of their adrank than Gen. Whiting. Purer patriots and braver gen-tlemen are not to be found in this or any country, and they ment, through the blockade, by the ships of this firm, The undersigned beg lea pets,"—his militia licutements, and captains, and captains, and ma jors, and colonels, &c., were totally unfitted for their positions. But that might have been expected. Wheel positions and captains, and ma play fast and loose. By doing so we do not in the least both deserve far more honor from our good old State—the who again and again put them at the disposal of the attention of the Government of his Imperial Majes otherwise se will be dealt with as the law directs. Wheel in the control of the attention of the att positions. But that might have been expected. Wheel- injury to the cause by distracting the Southern mind— opinions above expressed as to our defences, and that Government designated. And they left it to the Gov- purposes of the Confederate States, and will merely re-

erument shall be Republican in form and "compatible had not "hidden it abroad." The gentleman from Kenpelled to leave; had been as he expressed it, "driven Mr. Brooks (New York) in addressing the commit- to us at the point of the bayonet." Mr. Trenholm ocdered such invaluable services. To confound Mr. Tren-He would advise and beseech the House not to be holm with the herd of speculators, gamblers and extor-

The amendment of Mr. Anderson was adopted. The following is the report from another journal:

Mr. Chrisman, of Kentuc'cy, opposed the Bill. He

the centleman that when Mr. Trenholm accepted the Mr. Brooks replied that he never would acknowledge | position of Secretary of the Treasury, he dissolved all

gentlem n from Kentucky. He felt called upon to try Office. If it be a boy it is followed about by the Mr. Breeks replied : "God made this country for speak in reply to this very unjustifiable assault on the

Sherman's Account of his Trip Through Georgia. portion of his dispatch not suppressed by Stanton :

ON BOARD DANDELION, Ossabaw Sound, Dec. 13,-11:50, P. M. be would be in favor of maintaining the Union by Fifteenth Corps, carried Fort McAllister by assault, but even this fails to cheer, or to compensate him for capturing its entire garrison and stores. This opened the serious check which his prespect in life has received.

molested by guerridas. During a colloquy with Mr. Wilson (Iowa) Mr. We reached Savannah three days ago, but owing to and prevented their gunboa's from coming Jown.

> We have not lost a wagon on the trip, but have gath- original term of service has expired. The price of a ered in a large supply of negroes, mules, horses, etc. substitute is fixed annually, and varies considerably, and our teams are in far better condition than when we yet it is at any time a large sum for a youth, even of

My first duy will be to c'ear the army of surplus 1857, £72; and in 1862, £92. negroes, mules, and heraes. We have utterly destroyed A R choosed paper states that Harry Macarthy is be heard, but was refused, and other attempt was alike over two hundred miles of rails, and consumed stores France, and how the true campaigning spirit is dehonor will rest on our effort. If we fail, the responsi- armies. The quick work made with McAllister, and 8,000 presented themselves to the recruiting sergeant, the opening of communication with our fleet, and the not more than 2,192 displayed their martial zeal in consequent independence for supplies, dissipates all their 1862; so little pugnacious is your real Frenchman if thorized commissioner had been refused to treat for boasted threats to head me off and starve the army. I left to himself. No army in the world offers greater regard Savannoh as already gained.

> W. T. SHERMAN, Gen'l. The following is an official telegram from Admiral | tion ever remains long in ranks.

WARSAW SOUND, Dec. 14, 1864. Hon. Gideon Welles-I write this in the same cabin MESSES. FULTON AND PRICE:

Mr. Brooks, in conclusion, appealed to New England with General Sherman. He came around here with

THE CONFEDERATE MANIFESTO IN RUROPE. The following is the joint note addressed to the French Minister of Foreign Affairs by the Confederate agents abroad, transmitting an official copy of the manitesto of the Confederate Congress :

Paris, Nov. 11, 1864. Sir-The undersigned, Commissioners of the Confederate States of America, in pursuance of the instructions of their Government, have the honor to present to your Excelency a copy of a manifesto issued by the Congress of said States, with the approval of the President, was requested to cause copies to be transmitted to their Commissioners abroad, to the end that the same might be by them laid before Foreign Governnotes living in the Trans-Mississippi Department shall be ments; they at the same time communicate a copy of allowed two months additional to convert their Treasury | the preamble and resolutions of Congress accompanying such manifesto. The dispositions, principles, and purposes by which

ted, are set forth in this paper with all the authority Mr. Miles said he did not desire particularly to speak | due to the solemn declarations of the legislative and exmittee would indulge him in submitting a few remarks ness which leaves no room for comment or explanation. majortant Fort was also of the most formidable charac | made such an unjustifiable assault upon the Secretary, is immunity from interference with the internal peace his personal friend, and constituent, whom the gentle- and prosperity, and to be left in the undisturbed enman classed generally with blockade runners, extortion- joyment of their inalienable rights of life, liberty and pursuit of happiness, which their common ancestry declared Long before this war the present Secretary of the to be the equal heritage of all parties to a social com-Treasury had been in the business in which he was engeged when selected to fill his present position.

pact. Let them forbear aggressions upon us and the
ward, prove property, pay charges and we him away,
war is at an end. If there be questions which require otherwise he will be dealt with as the law directs. He made a statement of the services rendered the adjustment by negotiations, they have ever been willing.

The undersigned beg leave most respectfully to invite ward, prove property, pay charges and take him away,

speculators when they might have got five or ten times enemies with even increased fer ocity, a more signal diswhat they received from the Government Their credit regard for all the rules, of civilized warfare, and mo e abroad had been used for the benefit of the Govern- wanton violation of the obligations of international The Vankee Congress A " Copperhead " Discussion | ment. They had invested their earnings in Govern- law. The undersigned, having thus complied with the The Judiciary Committee of the Yankee House has ment bonds very largely, and that at a time when the instructions of their Government, b g to assure your

> JOHN SLIDELL. J. M. MASON. A. DUDLEY MANN.

TELEGRAPHIC

Entered according to the Act of Congress, in the year 1863. t v J. S. THRASHER, in the Clerk's Office of the District Court of the Confederate States for the Northern District of Georgia.

CONFEDERATE CONGRESS.

RICHMOND, Dec. 30th, 1864 The Senate was in secret session. The House passed the Senate bill to facilitate the pay-

ment of claims of deceased officers and soldiers. Various new propositions were introduced. FROM TRANS-MISSISSIPPI.

The yellow fever has entirely subsided at Galveston and

Special to Meridian Clarion. JACKSON, Dec. 19, 1864. Maj. Watson, just from Shreveport, reports the death of

General Kirby Emith had impressed tobacco for the nac of the army. Everything was quiet in the Trans-Mississippi. No Yankees South of the Arkansas river.

The condition of our atmy was fine-they are well cloth ed and well fed.

SUPREME COURT .- Opinions have been delivered in the following cases: By PEARSON, C. J. In State v. Ellick, a slave, from

By BATTLE, J. In Wilson v. Stafford, in equity

By MANLY, J. In State v. Dick, a slave from Ireerror. In McCrachen v. Love, in equity, from Hay-Mr. Ayer, of South Carolina, said that Mr. Tren- wood, demurer overruled .- Confederate. CONSCRIPTION IN FRANCE.

From an interesting article in the Temple Bar Ma-

gazine we copy the following : In France, when a lad arrives at the age of twent one, he is liable to be drafted into the army. To the poor, fate is inexorable; to the wealthy she affords a loop hole, a chance of escape, in the shape of a substitute. Within four and twenty hours of its birth, every infant is carried by its nurse and its father to some Mr. Wilson repeated : If all means abould fail, would Mr. Miles, of South Carolina, said that he had been other relation, to the Mairie, and there its name and police all over the country. Jeannot's parents cannot

Few. very few Frenchmen, however valiantly they fight on the field, however loudly they afterwards talk of the glory of arms, rejoice when they first draw the evil script which tears them from their future career, to The Washington War Department received dispatch- run a will-o-the-wisp chase after the problematical

It anything could reconcile him to this lot, or soften the horrors of this forcible abstraction from his family, it would be the idea of promotion-of comparatively To-day, at 5 P. M., General Hazan's division of the easy promotion, which characterizes the French army

Such is the social phase of conscription. Yet was fixed at this figure. Previously it was left at the discretion or caprice of the war minister, who raised sum; since then, however, these agencies have been I estimate the population of Savannah at about 25,- aboushed, and the government has entirely monopofund, wherewith to encourage re-enlistment when the

> the middle classes, to pay. In 1855 the sum was £112; To show how poorly voluntary enlistment succeeds in prizes and it would not be fair to the military system of France Lot to state that rapid advancement is open to every soldier, and that no man with superior educa-

> > GENERAL HOSPITAL, NO. 4. Wilmington, N. C., Dec. 30th, 1864.

Permit me to acknowledge and return thanks for the fol-

lowing acceptable donations to the sick and wounded in our gallant soldiers forced by the fortunes of war into

Very respectfully, THOS. B MICKS, Surgeon in charge.

THE WILSON SCHOOLS. FOR BOTH SEXES. MR. & MRS. RICHARDSON, PRINCIPALS.

THE ENSUING Term for 1865 will begin on the 12th day HOTEL, which have been rented for the better and more ample accommodations of the Pupils. For particulars address the Principal. Wilson, N. C., Dec. 20th, 1864. 95-2W

DR. B. F. ARRINGTON. OFFICE ROOMS IN STATE BANK BUILDING. Entrance on Princess street, fronting Polyogt's Upholetery Store.

HEADQR'S 3D MILITARY DIST., DEPARTMENT N. C., Wilmington, N. C., Dec. 29th, 1864.

NOTICE. PERSONS engaged is bringing supplies to market, are informed that their teams and drivers will not be in-

terfered with. W. H. C. WHITING, Maj. Gen'l. Dec. 30. 97-5t-15 1t

TAKEN UP AND COMMITTED TO THE JAIL of New Hanover county, a megro boy who says that his name is HENRY, and that he belongs to Gilchrist & Co., of Lynchburg, Va., but formerly belonged to Dr. A. F. Newkirk, of this county.— The owner of said negro is hereby notified to come for-

Deputy Bheriff. Dec. 31st

TAKEN UP AND COMMITTED TO THE JAIL of New Hanover county, a negro man who says his name is HARRY WATTERS, and that he belongs to Mrs. Orrell, of Brunswick county. The owner of said negro is hereby notified to come for-

WM. H. BIDDLE, Deputy Sheriff.